

The Ada Evening News

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 95

ADA, OKLAHOMA, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1918

TWO CENTS THE COPY



Is There a Thrift Card in Your Pocket?

Lend your quarters to Uncle Sam—at good interest. That's one way you can help win the war. On sale everywhere—Buy one TODAY!

BUY THE BEST AND AVOID EXTRAVAGANCE

THIS is no time to take chances on clothes. Buy good ones; those that are made to last so long that they save money for you.

We have the Clothes Hart Schaffner & Marx make them

Cool looking tans, grays, homespuns, shepherd checks, soft olive shades, flannels; made skeleton lined; sport suits; welt waist suits.

Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back



Prices \$20 to \$35
Men's Summer Suits from "The House of Keep Cool"
\$10, \$12.50, \$15

STEVENSON-WILSON CO.

AIRPLANE SECURED FOR RED CROSS PICNIC HERE JULY 4-5

COMMANDANT AT CAMP BOWIE FIELDS WRITES THAT FLYER WILL ARRIVE ON SCHEDULE TIME.

An airplane will be one of the attractions at the Red Cross picnic at Ada July 4 and 5. This information has been received by J. M. Wintersmith in a communication from Major C. W. Connery, field director of the Camp Bowie aviation fields. The letter states that the machine will be here early July 4, the only stipulation being that some high grade gasoline be secured, a condition Mr. Wintersmith is complying with very speedily.

This will afford the picnickers an opportunity to see a real United States war machine in flight driven by an army aviator, an event looked forward to with great eagerness by the population of this section.

This morning Mr. Wintersmith called up the Ardmore Refining Co. and the management not only promised to furnish the gasoline but also to come over in full force and attend the picnic.

It was no easy job to secure this machine, but Mr. Wintersmith by hard work managed to land the attraction by making a trip to Fort Worth and urging the claims of the Pontotoc county Red Cross. All profits of this occasion will be donated to the Red Cross.

GERMANS IN CAUCASUS

OCCUPY TIFLIS, FRENCH AND BRITISH IMPROVE POSITIONS.

(By the Associated Press)
London, July 1.—German troops occupied Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus government, says a delayed Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow.

French Gain Positions.
Paris, July 1.—The French last night improved their position on the Marne front, south of Oureq and south of Alane. Also the French captured a strong German point near Cutry, southwest of Soissons. A German counter attack in an effort to regain territory taken Saturday near Mosley was repulsed.

British Raid.
London, July 1.—The British by a minor operation near Albert, improved their position, capturing machine guns and prisoners.

Grand Duke Appeals to Russians.
London, July 1.—The Grand Duke Michael is reported to have issued a manifesto calling on the Russians to overthrow the present government, says an exchange telegraph dispatch from Moscow.

Casualty List.
Washington, July 1.—The army casualty list contains forty-nine names today, divided thus:
Killed in action..... 5
Died wounds..... 4
Died accident and other causes... 4
Died of disease..... 26
Severely wounded..... 1
Missing..... 1
Severely wounded include Corporal Martin Betty, Hooker, Okla., and Private Theodore Monri, Altus, Okla.

BOLSHEVIKI DECLARE WAR

NOTICE SERVED THAT STATE OF WAR EXISTS IN PROVINCE OF ARCHANGEL.

(By the Associated Press)
Moscow, June 30 (Delayed).—A state of war has been proclaimed in the province of Archangel.

Washington, July 1.—In the province of Archangel lies the Arctic port of Kola, with a railroad guarded by allied and American naval forces. Diplomats here are greatly interested to know what the declaration of a state of war means. At Kola and for miles inland are acres of military supplies, including locomotives, clothing and provisions, shipped to Russia while still in the war.

UNFAVORABLE REPORT ON GARABED ENGINE

(By the Associated Press)
Washington, July 1.—An unfavorable report on the "Garabed" mysterious engine which its inventor claimed would take power from the air to run anything was submitted to the interior department today by the scientists who tested the invention Saturday.

NOTICE MASON.

Ada Lodge No. 119, A. F. & A. M., will meet in called communication for the purpose of work in Entered Apprentice degree.—John Thrasher, W. M.

GERMAN SUBMARINE CAPTURED BY ALLIES

(By the Associated Press)
Portsmouth, Va., July 1.—Capture of the German submarine which sank the American transport President Lincoln, was announced in a message received here from Lieutenant Edward Isaacs, who was taken prisoner when the transport was sunk. He telegraphs he is now safe in England.

Allied Aviators Raid City.
Paris, July 1.—Five were killed at Manheim, Germany, by allied aviators, says a Havas dispatch from Basle, Switzerland.

Quiet on American Sector.
Washington, July 1.—Except for increased artillery activity in the region of Chateau Thierry, Frenching says there is nothing to report.

Hospital Ship Sunk.
London, July 1.—A German submarine sank the British hospital ship Land Every Castle June 27, the admiralty reports.

Lots of Nancy Hall potato slips for sale.—S. J. Armstrong. Phone 721. 6-17-18

BOLSHEVIKI GIVE UP FLEET

SURRENDER PART OF BLACK SEA NAVAL FORCES TO INDUCE GERMANS TO STOP.

(By the Associated Press)
London, July 1.—The Bolshevik government has surrendered to Germany part of the Black Sea fleet which fled to Novo Hotsysk when the Germans captured Sebastopol. "This was the only way to stop the advance of the German troops," says Foreign Minister Tchitcherin.

GOVERNMENT MAY TAKE OVER WIRE SYSTEM

(By the Associated Press)
Washington, July 1.—Government control and operation of the nation's telegraph and telephone systems is recommended to congress by President Wilson. An effort will be made to put through before the recess of congress this week legislation empowering the president to take over the systems.

WILSON VETOES SALARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

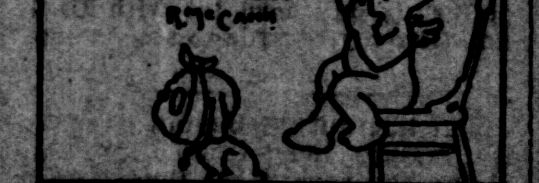
(By the Associated Press)
Washington, July 1.—President Wilson vetoed the executive legislation and judicial appropriation bill on account of provision increasing the hours of government employees from seven to eight hours daily.

SHORT LINES WANT ADVANCE IN RATES

Washington, July 1.—Additional short line railways have applied to the commerce commission for permission to increase their rates twenty-five per cent. Among them is the Fort Smith and Western.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

Of life's small ironies there's one That tries me worst of all—
The cheerful mottoes that bedeck My dentist's office wall.



WEATHER REPORT.
Fair weather is the forecast for Tuesday.

DRESS UP FOR FOURTH JULY

This great annual event which we all look forward to, is not far away. We can supply the whole family with merchandise for this occasion. Sixteen years of merchandise reliability and service.

SUMMER SUITS

\$9.99

No matter how complete your wardrobe, this is the time you can buy clothes as an investment.

STRAWS

\$1.50

Values up to \$3. Special \$1.50

DRESSES

That welcome Summer

\$9.99

Many clever new styles developed of the newest cool cotton fabrics foretell summer of delightful dresses. Gingham, Voiles, Organdies are the favored materials.

WASH SKIRTS

\$1.10

Special for Fourth of July Dress Up.

Shaw's
DEPARTMENT STORE
S.M. SHAW, PROP.
Established in 1902

PHONE 77 ADA, OKLA.

JAPANESE WATCHMEN PAY FOR NEGLIGENCE WITH LIVES

(By the Associated Press)
Tokio, July 1.—Exploding their negligence in a manner which shows that the old Samurai spirit still reigns in Japan, two railroad gate tenders at a grade crossing near Tokio committed suicide when they learned that through their carelessness a Japanese traveler had been run over and killed by a train. The victim of the accident was a Japanese hanker who was crossing the tracks in a jinrikisha when a freight train bore down and crushed him. The two watchmen were asleep. When they realized what had happened they notified the authorities and then threw themselves on the track before the next train. Several leading officials attended the funeral of the gate men and the obsequies were marked with much ceremony.

Old papers for sale at 5 cents per bundle at News Office.



READY FOR CHOOSING TODAY

Pretty House Dresses

\$1.25

Neat Dresses nicely made of Percale and Gingham, some with detached belt; the Skirts plain gored effects. Flat collars, many pretty colorings, commendable values, everyone of them priced

The surprise Store
115 W. Main St.
Phone 117

HUNS' MODEST PEACE TERMS

GERMAN PAPER LAYS DOWN A FEW DEMANDS TO BE MADE ON ALLIES.

(By the Associated Press)
Paris, July 1.—The German peace program, published in the Goerlitz, Prussia, Nachrichten by Count Roon, member of the Prussian House of Lords, according to a Havas dispatch from Basle includes the following terms: Great Britain must turn over her war fleet to Germany; return Gibraltar to Spain; cede Egypt and the Suez canal to Germany; England, France and the United States must pay Germany an indemnity of at least forty-five billion dollars.

U. S. DEMANDS EXPLANATION

TURKEY ASKED TO TELL OF CONDUCT IN ATTACKING AMERICAN HOSPITAL.

Washington, July 1.—The United States formally presented to the Turkish government the report that Turkish troops attacked an American hospital at Tabriz, and asked an explanation. Confirmation of the facts of the Tabriz incident were received through Spain.

OKLAHOMA CITY STORM DAMAGE HALF MILLION

Oklahoma City, July 1.—Oklahoma City suffered \$500,000 damage late Saturday night from a 75-mile blow, the most terrific in the history of this city. A tornado funnel came perilously near touching the vicinity in the opinion of John P. Slaughter, local forecaster.

Houses were unroofed, light structures lifted from their foundations, smokestacks toppled, telegraph poles dismantled and many blown over, and probably five thousand trees uprooted within the city and suburbs. Insurance men and city officials agreed the losses may even exceed \$500,000.

Notice.
Phone Mart Walsh 692 for special messenger and packages delivered. Grocery orders a specialty. 7-1-18

Get your adding machine paper at the News office

PERFECTION in a photograph implies a perfect, pleasing likeness; a perfect pose and a perfect, permanent printing paper.

In other words—a production procured by prudent preparation and pre-arrangement.

Stall's Studio
Quality Photography
PHONE 34



JALC Jontee 25¢

gives every woman who loves a rare perfume, the opportunity to know and enjoy a talc having a wonderful, costly odor at a price unusually low. Take Jontee home with you today.

Gwin & Mays
We sell War Savings Stamps.

The Ada Evening News

By THE NEWS PUBLISHING AND PRINTING COMPANY
ADA, OKLAHOMA.

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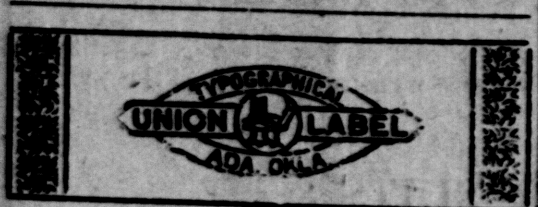
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISTRICT AND COUNTY

The News is authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates for the respective offices named, subject to the Democratic Primary:

For State Senator: LUTHER HARRISON

For District Judge: ARDEN L. BULLOCK

For County Attorney: WAYNE WADLINGTON

For County Treasurer: D. W. SWAFFAR

For Sheriff: BOB DUNCAN (re-election)

For County Tax Assessor: NICK HEARD (Re-election)

For County Clerk: MILTON GARNER

Court Clerk: J. O. McMINN

For County Weigher: O. J. LEE (Re-election)

For District Judge: JOHN WARD

For County Judge: J. W. BOLEN

For County Judge: OREL BUSBY (Re-election)

For Representative: J. O. COWART

For Representative: T. V. B. MULLINAX

For Representative: M. L. CHAMBERS

For Representative: W. H. EBEY

For Representative: DATE CRAWFORD

For County Superintendent: A. FLOYD (Re-election)

For Co. Commissioner, 1st District: W. H. BRUMLEY (Re-Elec.)

For County Commissioner (2nd Dist): R. L. MOSS

For County Commissioner, 3rd Dist.: J. I. LAUGHLIN

For County Commissioner, 3rd Dist.: W. B. SELFBRIDGE

For County Commissioner, 3rd Dist.: HENRY F. BIBB

For County Commissioner, 3rd Dist.: W. H. BRENTS (Re-election)

Straitening Wire.

Stray pieces of copper wire have many uses, but it often is necessary to straighten out wire that has already been used. See that there are no sharp bends or kinks in the wire and straighten out by hand any such that are found. Fasten an end of the wire in the vise if need be. Loop the other end of the wire around a hammer handle or similar instrument and then pull out the length of the wire. Repeat the operation as often as necessary. If the wire is of soft copper it will stretch a little, which improves it.

Heart's Safeguards.

By virtue of its automatic action the heart is safeguarded against various disturbances to which other parts of man's anatomy are subject. At all events, it should be a great matter of consolation to hearters, ophthologists, thoughtists, nature fakery and doctors as well that the excellent and normal automatic action of the heart muscle after all is not disturbed in disease or in health by most of the heart tonics, cardiac stimulants and other medicines leveled with misdirected energy at the heart. It should indeed be a great consolation, because few of them ever reach the heart.—Exchange.

Wary World for the Pup.

Russell, four, was delighted when his grandma gave him a puppy for his birthday, so we were rather surprised a couple of days later when he announced that he was going to send "Daisy" back home again to grandma. I said, "Why, Russell, I thought you liked your little puppy." He said, "I do like her, mamma, but she's not happy. She hasn't smiled since she came."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One Inch—100 Miles.

Telephone experts declare that if a person speaking over a phone holds the transmitter four inches from his mouth it is equivalent to adding about 200 miles to the line over which he is conversing, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Carelessness in the manner of using a telephone instrument is one of transmission. The best results are obtained by allowing about half an inch to intervene between the mouth and the transmitter.

Let a Want Ad get it for you.

SIDEGLIGHT ON RUSSIAN CONDITIONS

Volgoda, Russia, May 15 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—If the Entente Allies will not intervene, let the Germans come, is the attitude of the formerly wealthy and middle classes of the people of Russia. Most of them here would frankly welcome intervention.

This feeling has been the greatest obstacle in any attempt to bring the Russian international political revolution out of the whirlpool of disorder, according to information in the foreign embassies here.

Now that the peasants and workmen are having their innings, the property classes are beginning to feel the pinch of denial and even of starvation, experienced by the poorer classes in Russia for centuries. This is illustrated by the experience of the "bourgeois" family in whose home The Associated Press correspondent lives as "paying guest."

This family, once one of the wealthiest in the Volgoda government, owned thousands of acres of timber land, several lumber mills, a dozen ships, two glass factories and more than 2,000 acres of land.

This is what has happened to those holdings in the past two months.

The lumber land has been declared a government monopoly and confiscated; likewise the shipping. The glass factories and lumber mills have been taken over and are operated by the workmen. The peasants have taken the land.

A few days ago the city government (soviet) imposed a special tax on the capitalistic class. The family was assessed 50,000 rubles.

Prices for foodstuffs, when obtainable, are enormous even when figured at the present rate of international exchange—which these Russians don't get, because their money is old money, invested or made when the exchange was two rubles to the dollar. Compared with old standards of prices in Russia, where living was cheap, the prices now are almost unbelievable.

White flour cannot be bought, except by stealth and in the tiniest quantities. The black flour which all use now makes the blackest of bread. The poorest peasants formerly ate something similar. The cost of this flour formerly was the equivalent of about 25 cents per peck (36 pounds).

At present in Volgoda, each person is allowed 5 pounds of this flour a month; enough to permit about three thin slices of bread per day. But more is procurable through irregular channels. The correspondent's host bought a peck yesterday for one hundred and fifty rubles; just three hundred times the old price.

There is nothing else quite as bad as this, but, with meat, butter and all other foodstuffs the prices are from ten to fifty times the old amount. Everything is by card; that is, purchases are limited and that (soviet) controlled, but it is quite possible, if one has enough money, to secure larger quantities by stealth.

But the soviet has quite an effective way of controlling this underhanded trading—the "obusk." Obusk is Russian for search. A dozen or so armed soldiers and Red guard swoop down now and then on the house the correspondent occupies and confiscate the surplus supplies.

When to these difficulties are added confiscation of bank accounts of the wealthy families their plight can be imagined.

ESCAPED NEGRO CONVICT LYNCHED

Madill, Okla., July 1.—Lousious McGill, negro convict, was lynched here yesterday by 500 persons after he had been identified as the man who stabbed Mrs. Lawson, wife of a farmer living 18 miles southeast of Madill. The woman's wounds are said to be fatal.

McGill, an hour earlier had escaped from the prison farm where he was chopping wood. He was identified by Mrs. A. W. Lawson's daughter, 15 years old.

Mrs. Lawson, while resisting the negro, was cut on her throat, and stabbed in the left breast and right side.

Mrs. Lawson had gone to a spring some distance from her home when the negro approached her and demanded money. When she told him she had none, he attacked her with a knife.

McGill, accompanied by Samuel Fitzhugh and Ervin Keins, also negro convicts, after escaping early this morning from the prison farm, separated. Gee Kendrick, superintendent of the prison farm, followed with a pack of blood hounds and captured McGill about two miles from the scene of the crime. The posse of citizens who had assembled, following the alarm given by Mrs. Lawson's daughter, came upon Superintendent Kendrick and by threats of violence secured possession of McGill.

After he had been positively identified by Mrs. Lawson's daughter, a rope was tied around the negro's neck, the tree end thrown over a limb and an instant later he was suspended between the limb and earth.

A score of revolver shots were fired into the swinging body and the mob dispersed.

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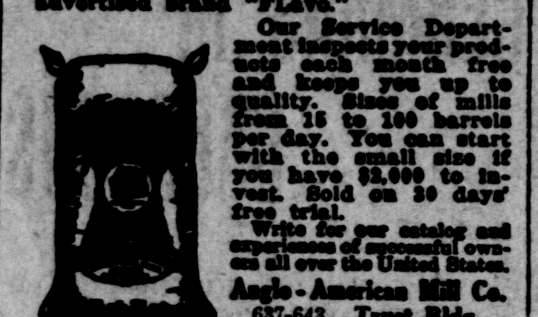


DO YOUR BIT. Help the Government by saving the freight on wheat and flour.

Save the freight on wheat and flour. Help the government by saving the freight on wheat and flour. Help the government by saving the freight on wheat and flour.

And Make Money, Too

\$100 to \$1,000 per month can be made with this permanent, substantial and dignified business.



U. S. BLACK LIST HITS GERMANS HARD

Chihuahua City, Mexico, June 30.—The American Blacklist has shattered one of the German plans for the commercial conquest of Mexico.

Before the United States entered the war and prior to the last Mexican revolution German business organizations scattered throughout Northern Mexico gave evidence of the German intention to exploit the Mexican markets.

One German wholesale hardware firm started to establish branches throughout the state more than 40 years ago and, at the outbreak of the revolutions, had branches in operation in Juarez, Casas Grandes, Santa Rosalia, Ojinaga and other places with a parent store here.

While these houses were conducted on business lines, it is considered here as a significant fact that all the German consuls and vice consuls for this part of Mexico were appointed from among the managers and assistant managers of this concern.

When the revolutions started these German stores were the first to suffer because they were well stocked with weapons, harness and other supplies needed by the revolutionists. The Juarez and Casas Grandes branches were looted and burned and the parent store here remains in business.

What the revolutionists failed to do to wreck these German stores the American blacklist completed at the beginning of America's war against Germany. Now it is almost impossible for the German firms to obtain supplies and Mexican buyers fear to buy from the blacklisted firms for fear of being placed on this blacklist and denied the privilege of importing from the United States.

OKLAHOMA BENEFITS BY SMITH-HUGHES ACT

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 1.—S. M. Barrett, secretary of the Oklahoma Vocational Education Board, is in Washington, D. C., this week attending a meeting of educators who are considering the problems that have arisen in connection with the application of the Smith-Hughes bill, which provides federal aid for schools giving vocational training.

Though the Smith-Hughes act is a new one, last year a dozen schools of Oklahoma qualified under the terms of the act, and received federal assistance. Under this act the federal government pays one-half of the expense of instruction where adequate courses are given in agriculture, home economics, or manual training. Courses in agriculture and home economics are the more common in Oklahoma, but one or two schools, in the larger cities, offered manual training courses, where access could be had to machine shops in the city for the use of the students. No school board has yet provided school equipment for such courses.

Difficulty is being found in providing teachers for agriculture classes, for the Smith-Hughes act provides that the teachers must have had four-year courses in agricultural colleges, or at least the equivalent of such a course. With men going to war, there are few men so trained available. Less difficulty is found in getting domestic science teachers.

Applications have been received by Mr. Barrett from a dozen or more additional schools of the state which hope to be able to qualify under the Smith-Hughes act for the coming school year.

Your liberality in buying War Savings Stamps indicates that you are helping the boys "over there" on to Berlin.

Let a Want Ad get it for you.

LETTERS FROM SOLDIER BOYS

From Thurman Treadwell.

Dear Father:
We left Riley Saturday, June 1st, 10 a. m. We crossed Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and half way through New Jersey. It took 60 hours to make the trip steady running. We came through Kansas City, St. Louis, Columbus, Terra Haute, Indianapolis, Harrisburgh, Johnstown, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Wrightstown, New Jersey. We are only 30 miles from Philadelphia and 20 miles from the Atlantic coast.

This is a concentration and embarkation camp. So the chances are pretty good that we will cross sometime at least.

This is a beautiful and wonderful country. The one thing I noticed was the large number of women working in the railroad yards and factories as we came through the mining districts. Us the address above when writing. Yours truly,

THURMAN.

From Guy Fuller.

May 19, 1918.

I received your letter of April 16 last week and was awfully glad to hear from you.

Has Paul gone to the auto school at Kansas City? I guess it is pretty lonesome at home now with both of us gone. Now don't worry about me because I'll get through all right. Am in fine health and enjoying life over here. And when I go to the front don't worry either, cause I am not afraid of it, but rather long for the time when we go up and take our place with the rest of the boys beside the others. The main thing to fear is gas and we are getting gas mask drills every day. Am now wearing a steel helmet, too. They are a little heavy but not very uncomfortable.

The weather is fine here now but still rains a great deal, though.

No, Byron did not cross with me or land at our port. He must have landed at some other port.

Well, it is a good thing to clean up the loafers. I wish some of them could see France. No one loafs here. It is a shame to see old women and old men doing all the farm work here. France is a wonderful country and I wouldn't have missed this trip for anything.

Tell the folks not to kick about biscuits once a day. Sometimes when rations are late getting here we have to eat hardtack and corned beef for a few meals. I know what it is to be hungry once in awhile and I don't think I'll ever complain about home cooking again. We get plenty now, however. The time we were starving was coming across the pond on a French liner. We couldn't eat the French chow. We can't kick on U. S. chow at all. Your son,

GUY FULLER.

From C. P. Burris.

My Dear Bud:
Your letter of May 5th arrived on the scene a few days ago and to say that I enjoyed it is expressing it mildly; it was quite new to say the least. Glad to hear that you and yours were in good health and may it be so that you continue such. I am in just about as good health as could be found in the army, in fact to use the army term, "I am in fighting trim."

Noted with interest what you had to say about the patriotism being at white heat in the old home land. You don't know what effect news like that has on us "over here"—why it just makes us feel like hitting the old ball right on the nose every time we come to bat, and at that it would hardly seem that the results on our part could cope with the efforts being put forth by the people behind us in the dear old U. S.

We read in the papers every day of the more and more things you are doing and going to do for us on this side and I tell you it makes us feel proud of our position. We have a big job before us, about the biggest we have tackled yet but with support like we are getting from the people at home, there is going to be no question as to the outcome. Keep up the good work, which I know you will, and just watch our smoke in the days to come. If I were permitted, I could give you pages and pages of what we have done already on this side, but will have to wait until I return, then you will hear a story that will be strange and interesting all the way through.

You, of course, see in the papers what the Yanks are doing on the front, but you don't get much news of what is going on behind the lines, what has had to be done to get the boys up there, but you will know some time and I am sure it will be astonishing to you. I am keen, like all the rest of us in this sector, to get up where the big show is and we all have hopes of doing so some of these days, but for the present time our work right here is a herculean task within itself and no one realizes its importance more than we.

Am now permitted to give my location and if you happen to get hold of a map of France look up the large towns of Tours or Bois and you will have an idea of where my European home is. We are in the beautiful little village of St. Aignan-Noyers, about 40 miles east of Tours and 25 miles from Blois, south. Have visited all the cities of any size around here but as I said above, the big noise in the north has a fascination and I hope to see some of it.

Its time to chew up I will have to cut this short; eating with us is one of the best things we do and we can't afford to pass it up. Lots to eat we get in fact lots of everything for our comfort is our hard lot with Uncle Sam. Give my regards to all. As ever,

BUD.

Let a Want Ad get it for you.

WEAK, RUN DOWN WOMEN

This Letter Will Show You How Other Women Keep Up Strength.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"I keep house for my husband and myself and got into a weak rundown condition, no strength, languid and no ambition. After doctoring for a while and getting no better I tried Vinol and to my surprise it built me up and strengthened my whole system."

Mrs. Wm. D. Dawson.
The reason we guarantee Vinol is because it is a constitutional remedy containing beef and cod liver peptones, iron and manganese peptones and glycerophosphates, the most successful tonics known.—Gwin & Mays Co., and druggists everywhere.

CROP SUMMARY FOR JUNE, 1918

(Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture. Frank M. Gault, Pres., Oklahoma City, Okla.)

The growing condition of wheat at the time of harvest was 65%. Condition on same date in 1917 was 68%. The estimated average yield per acre of wheat this year is 12 bushels. Based on the above figures our estimate of the total yield for the state this year is 33,750,000 bushels. Total yield in 1917 amounted to 29,756, bushels. The estimate for the total 1918 production will be higher or lower according to threshing figures which will be published in next month's report.

The condition of oats at the time of harvest was 71%. Condition of oats on same date one year ago was 69%. The estimated average yield per acre this year is 23 bushels. Average yield last year was 27 bushels per acre. Our estimate of this year's total production is 29,120,000 bushels. The final estimate for the 1917 crop was 25,854,000 bushels.

Corn shows a growing condition of 80%. Condition last month was 81% and on same date one year ago the condition of corn was 75%. Some reports show that in the Western and Southwestern parts of the state corn has been damaged by recent hot winds and scarcity of moisture. In the Eastern part of the state the condition of corn is slightly above the average.

Condition of cotton is 86%. Condition on same date last year was 71%. Practically all reports received show an excellent stand of cotton and prospects of a bumper crop. Condition of kafir is 83%, milo 82%, sorghum 85%, broom corn 84% and alfalfa 78%. All grain sorghums are in good condition and show up better than last year at this time by approximately 10%.

Condition of the soil as regards moisture is 65%. Condition one month ago was 83% and on same date one year ago 60%.

Call at News office for old papers, 5c per pound. News office.

Automobile Owners

Does Your Self Starter Work? Are Your Lights Bright?

If not, have the Ada Battery Hospital make a thorough test of your storage battery, and locate your trouble. This service is free.

A NEW BATTERY SHOP

The Ada Battery Hospital has rented space in the Chaney & Bates service station (Dodge Agency) on East Main Street. Mr. Edward Haynes is the battery mechanic who will do the work. Mr. Haynes is a thorough Battery man, with years of repairing and factory experience. He understands the chemical, as well as the electrical part of storage batteries, and has the delicate instruments necessary to do the work, and knows how to use them.

Ada Battery Hospital will open for business Saturday, June 29th. Bring your battery troubles to us and know they will be handled properly, by factory methods.

Ada Battery Hospital

Chaney & Bates Service Station Building (Dodge Agency)

MRS. KATE SMITH DIES AT SHAWNEE.

Mrs. Kate Smith died Saturday evening at seven o'clock in the hospital at Shawnee, where she had gone several weeks ago for treatment. She had been a constant sufferer for about three years with asthma and none but those who watched over her bedside knew what she suffered. Her remains were brought to Ada Sunday. Dr. Beck, the Presbyterian minister, conducted a most beautiful funeral service at the cemetery, where the poor frail body was laid to rest. Mrs. Smith came to Ada a short time ago hoping the western climate would improve her health. Her two girls and one son, Pat, have been with their grandmother, Mrs. Mary Bentley, since coming to Ada.

She was a devoted member of the Episcopal church and lived a sweet Christian life. Mrs. Smith leaves four children to mourn her sad death. Dear children, think not of your dear mother as lying beneath the earth, but as translated, only a while before us, to the beautiful city beyond.—A Friend.

Notice Carnegie Stockholders. A meeting of all Carnegie Milling and Mining Co. Stockholders of Ada is called for Tuesday evening, 9:00, at A. D. Coon's jewelry store.

6-29-18

Davis Resigns.

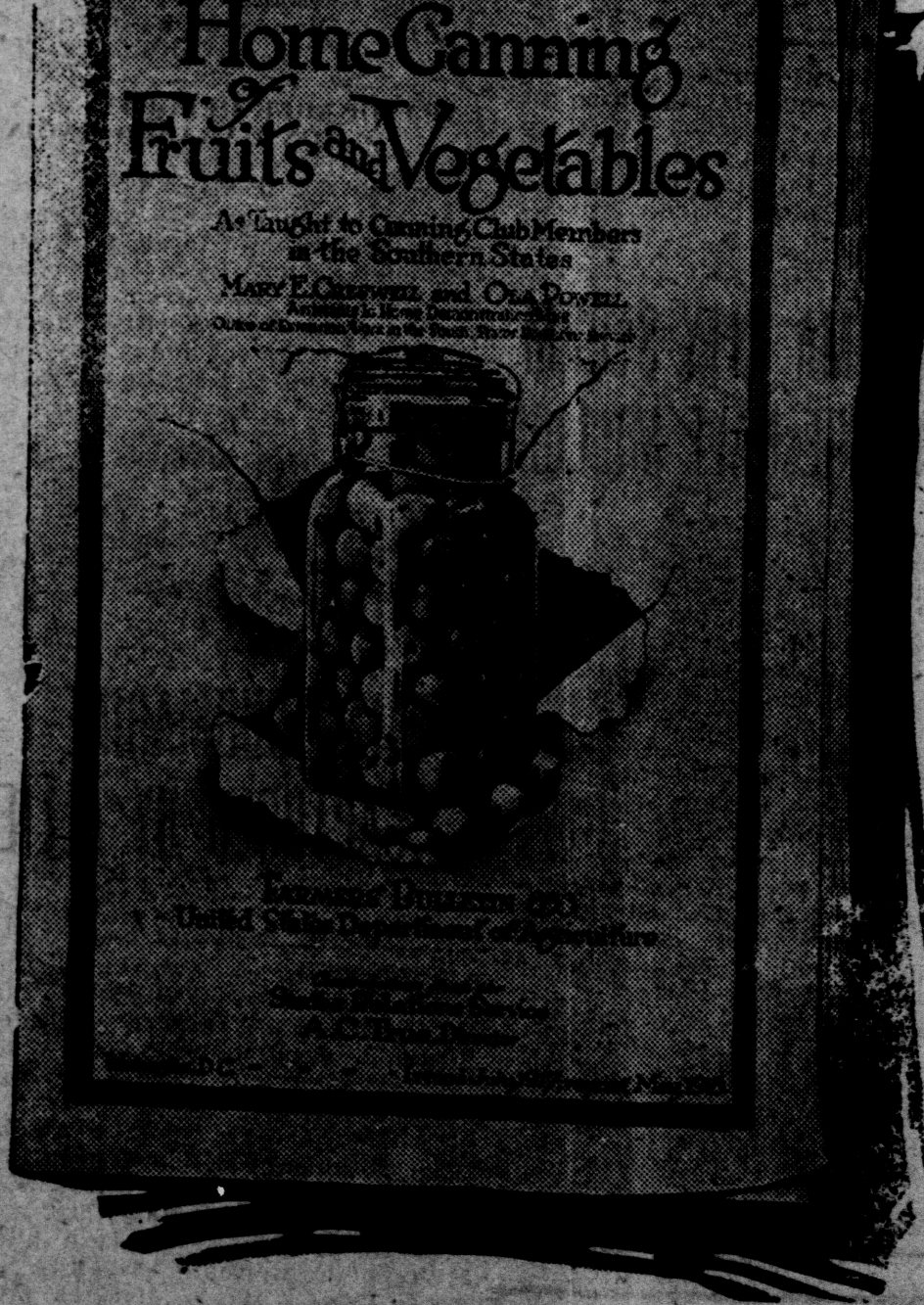
Ada, Okla., July 1, 1918. To the Ada Lodge of the W. O. W. Gentlemen:—It is with many regrets that I resign as a member of the committee on speakers for the picnic July 4th, 1918.

My reason for resigning is that I don't care to be responsible for speakers that I had nothing to do in selecting.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DAVIS.

For the convenience of the public the News is carrying on sale a supply of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates.

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More garden vegetables—perishable food—than ever before are expected this year. In every home the surplus should be conserved. Every quart saved will cut family expenses and increase America's food supplies.

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LODGE DIRECTORY

A. F. & A. M.
Regular meeting of Ada Lodge No.
119, Saturday night on or before 10
o'clock in each month.
JOHN TERASHER, W. M.
F. C. SIMS, Secretary.

E. A. M.
Ada Chapter No. 26, Royal Ar-
tisans, meets the second Tuesday
night in each month.
E. A. McMillan, H. P.
F. C. SIMS, Secretary.

E. T. M.
Ada Commandery No. 16, Knights
Templar, meets the third Fri-
day of each month.
C. G. BRADFORD, D. E. C.
F. C. SIMS, Recorder.

W. O. W.
Ada Camp, No. 568, meets every
Tuesday night, 10 o'clock. Hall 12
o'clock.
HUGH BENNETT, C. C.
C. E. CUNNING, Clerk.

E. P. O. E.
Ada Lodge No. 1275, E. P. O. E.
Regular meeting second and fourth
Mondays in each month.
E. P. REICH, E. R.
E. S. HARAWAY, Secy.

I. O. O. F.
Ada Lodge No. 146, I. O. O. F. Reg-
ular meeting every Thursday night.
FRANK ARNETT, N. G.
H. C. EVANS, Secy.

The O. E. S. Chapter No. 78
Regular meetings on the second
and fourth Thursday nights.
MRS. MINNIE WYNN, W. M.
C. G. BRADFORD, Secy.

GERMAN WIRELESS STATION DISMANTLED

Buenos Aires, July 1.—(Corres-
pondence of The Associated Press)—
The departure of Count von Luxburg,
the deposed minister of the German
empire, eight months after the Ar-
gentine government ordered him out
of Argentina, recalls the failure of
Germany's fondest dream in Argen-
tina—the establishment of a wireless
station powerful enough to maintain
direct communication with the big
German station at Nauzen.

The day after Luxburg was given
his passports, this station was dis-
mantled by the Argentine govern-
ment which withdrew the temporary
concession under which it was oper-
ating. Great secrecy surrounded this
station.

Early last year, the Argentine
government issued a temporary con-
cession to enable a German syndicate
to conduct experiments with a wire-
less station, on the promise that the
station would merely attempt to re-
ceive the Nauzen dispatches and would
not be used for the transmission of
messages. It later became known
that the station was sending as well
as receiving.

Some time before the Luxburg
scandal, the Argentine government
had put a representative at the sta-
tion to keep it sealed. When it was
learned that the station was oper-
ating despite the presence of the gov-
ernment agent, the president sent a
naval officer to dismantle the station



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hot days with an
Emerson Fan

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small fan, but a real
one, not stamped out
of sheet metal. Costs
almost nothing to run.

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pound with each Emerson fan

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119 South Broadway

and to remain there to see that it
was not reconstructed.

The German station was situated
on the estate of a very wealthy and
well known Argentine about 45 miles
from Buenos Aires near Plomer. It
was six miles from the railroad sta-
tion but its posts could be seen from
the railroad on a clear day.

Some idea of the size of the radio
station can be gleaned from the fact
that the antennae were stretched
along sixteen posts, set at equal dis-
tances apart and covering two miles.
These posts were 70 feet high.

The experimenters had a good
deal of trouble with atmospheric
conditions. The operator, Richard Metz-
ler, stated that he had been able to
talk without difficulty with Spain,
which was relaying the Nauzen
messages, and that it would not be
long before he would be able to talk
direct with Nauzen. His station was
dismantled a week after he made that
statement, and largely because of his
statement.

This enterprise was one of the
most important in the minds of local
German officials, as this station was
to have served for the receipt of the
German propaganda messages. Lux-
burg is understood to have been per-
sonally responsible for the enter-
prise and the station was located on
the estate of a man known to be his
close friend.

Now the station is dismantled,
Luxburg has gone and the local Ger-
mans find their propaganda task a
difficult one, though they are still
doing the best they can with it.

"OUTWITTING THE HUN"

LIEUTENANT
PAT O'BRIEN

Copyright, 1918, by Pat O'Brien

CHAPTER IX.

I enter Belgium.
I have said it was about the
eighteenth day after my escape that
I entered Belgium, but that is more
or less guess work. I was possibly
well into that country before I realized
that I had crossed the line.

About the third day after I figured
I was in Belgium I started to swim
a canal just before daylight. I was
then heading due north in the direc-
tion of the German lines. I was just
about the wade into the canal when
I heard a German yelling violently,

and for the first time I knew I was
being followed.

I ran up the bank of the canal quite
a distance and then swam to the op-
posite side, as I reasoned they would
not be looking for me there. I found
a sheltered clump of bushes that were
in a swamp near the canal and in the
driest part that I could find I crawled
in and made myself as comfortable
as possible. The sun came up soon
and kept me warm, and I planned to
camp right there, food or no food,
until the Hun got tired of searching
for me. I think I heard them once
or twice that day, and my heart nearly
stopped on each occasion, but evi-
dently they decided to look in some
other direction and I was not further
molested.

At the same time I figured that it
was absolutely necessary for me to
change my course, even at the ex-
pense of going somewhat out of my
way. I decided to go due west and
I kept in that direction for four days.
As I was in a very weak condition,
I did not cover more than five miles a
night. I kept away from the roads
and did all my journeying through



Map Showing the Progress O'Brien
Made in Passing Out of Luxembourg
into Belgium. The Heavy Dotted
Line Shows the Course of That Part
of His Journey Toward Holland.

fields, beet patches, woods, swamps—
anywhere provided I was not likely
to be seen and captured. Food was
an important consideration to me, but
it was secondary to concealment.

At last I brought up at the Meuse
river at a place between Namur and
Euy, and it was here that I came near
end of all to giving up the struggle.

The Meuse at this point is about
half a mile wide—as wide as the Hud-
son River at West Point. Had I been
in normal condition I wouldn't have
hesitated a moment to swim across.
San Diego bay, California, is a mile
and a half wide, and I had often swam
across and back, and the San Joaquin,
which is also a mile and a half wide,
had never proven an obstacle to me.

In the wretched shape in which I
then was, however, the Meuse looked
like the Atlantic ocean to me. I
looked for a boat, but could find none.
I tried to get a piece of wood upon
which I hoped to ferry across, but I
was equally unsuccessful.

Get across I must, and I decided
there was nothing to do but to swim.

It was then about 3 o'clock in the
morning. I waded in and was soon
in beyond my depth and had to swim.
After about an hour of it I was very
much exhausted, and I doubted
whether I could make the opposite
bank, although it was not more than
thirty or forty feet away. I choked
and gasped, and my arms and legs
were completely fagged out. I sank a
little and tried to touch bottom with
my feet, but the water was still be-
yond my depth.

There are times when everyone will
pray, and I was no exception. I
prayed for strength to make those
few wicked yards, and then, with all
the will power I could summon, struck
out for dear life. It seemed a life-
time before I finally felt the welcome
mud of bottom and was able to drag
myself up to the bank, but I got there.

The bank was rather high and I was
shaking so violently that when I took
hold of the grass to pull myself up
the grass shook out of my hands. I
could not retain my grip. I was afraid
I would faint then and there, but I
kept pulling and crawling frantically
up that infernal bank and finally
made it.

Then for the first time in my life I
fainted—fainted from utter exhaus-
tion.

It was now about 4 o'clock in the
morning and I was entirely unpro-
tected from observation. If anyone
had come along I would have been
found lying there dead to the world.

Possibly two hours passed before I
regained consciousness, and then, no
doubt, only because the rain was
beating in my face.

I knew that I had to get away, as
it was broad daylight. Moreover,
there was a tow-path right there and
any minute a boat might come along
and find me. But it was equally
dangerous for me to attempt to travel
very far. Fortunately I found some
shrubby near by and I hid there all
day, without food or drink.

That night I made a little head-
way, but when day broke I had a
dreadful fever and was delirious. I
talked to myself and thereby in-
creased my chances of capture. In
my lucid intervals when I realized that
I had been talking, the thought sent
a chill through me, because in the
silent night even the slightest sound
carries far across the Belgian country.
I began to fear that another day of
this would about finish me.

I have a distinct recollection of a
ridiculous conversation I carried on
with an imaginary Pat O'Brien—a
sort of duplicate of myself. I argued
with him as I marched drowsily along
and he answered me back in kind
and when we disagreed, I called upon

my one constant friend, the North
Star, to stand by me.

"There you are, you old North Star,"
I cried aloud. "You want me to get
to Holland, don't you? But this Pat
O'Brien—this Pat O'Brien who calls
himself a soldier—he's got a yellow
break—North Star—and he says it
can't be done! He wants me to quit
—to lie down here for the Huns to
find me and take me back to Cour-
trai—after all you've done, North
Star? I don't want to follow him—I
just want to follow you—because you
—you are taking me away from the
Huns and this Pat O'Brien—this fel-
low who keeps after me all the time
and leans on my neck and wants me
to lie down—this yellow Pat O'Brien
wants me to go back to the Huns!"

After a spell of foolish chatter like
that my senses would come back to
me for a while and I would trudge
along without a word until the fever
came on me again.

I knew that I had to have food be-
cause I was about on my last legs. I
was very much tempted to lie down
then and there and call it a beat.
Things seemed to be getting worse for

me the farther I went, and all the
time I had before me the spectre of
that electric barrier between Belgium
and Holland, even if I ever reached
there alive. What was the use of
further suffering when I would prob-
ably be captured in the end anyway?

Before giving up, however, I decided
upon one bold move. I would ap-
proach one of the houses in the vi-
cinity and get food there or die in
the effort.

I picked out a small house because
I figured there would be less likeli-
hood of soldiers being billeted there.

Then I wrapped a stone in my khaki
handkerchief as a sort of camouflaged
weapon, determined to kill the occu-
pant of the house, German or Belgian,
if that step was necessary in order
to get food. I tried the well in the
yard, but it would not work, and then
I went up to the door and knocked.

It was 1 o'clock in the morning. An
old lady came to the window and
looked out. She could not imagine
what I was, probably, because I was
still attired in that old overcoat. She
gave a cry and her husband and a
boy came to the door.

They could not speak English and I
could not speak Flemish, but I pointed
to my flying coat and then to the sky
and said "Fieger" (flier), which I
thought would tell them what I was.

Whether they understood or were
intimidated by the hard-looking ap-
pearance, I don't know, but certainly
it would have to be a brave old man
and boy who would start an argument
with such a villainous looking char-
acter as stood before them that night!

I had not shaved for a month, my
clothes were wet, torn and dirty, my
leggings were gone—they had gotten
so heavy I had to discard them—my
hair was matted and my cheeks were
flushed with fever. In my hand I
carried the rock in my handkerchief
and I made no effort to conceal its
presence or its mission.

Anyway, they motioned me indoors,
gave me my first hot meal in more
than a month! True, it consisted only
of warm potatoes. They had been
previously cooked, but the old woman
warmed them up in milk in one of the
driest kettles I had ever seen. I
asked for bread, but she shook her
head, although I think it must have
been for lack of it rather than be-
cause she begrudged it to me. For
if ever a man showed he was finished,
I did that night. I swallowed those
warm potatoes ravenously and I drank
four glasses of water, one after an-
other. It was the best meal I had had
since the "banquet" in the prison at
Courtrai.

The woman of the house was prob-
ably seventy-five years old and had
evidently worn wooden shoes all her
life, for she had a callous spot on the
side of her foot the size of half a dol-
lar and it looked so hard that I doubt
whether you could have driven a nail
into it with a hammer!

As I sat there drying myself—for I
was in no hurry to leave the first
human habitation I had entered in
four weeks—I reflected on my un-
happy lot and the unknown troubles
and dangers that lay ahead of me.

Here, for more than a month, I had
been leading the life of a hunted
animal—yes, worse than a hunted
animal, for nature clothes her less
favored creatures more appropriately
for the life they lead than I was
clothed for mine—and there was not

the slightest reason to hope that con-
ditions would grow any better.

Perhaps the first warm food I had
eaten for over a month had released
unused springs of philosophy in me,
as food sometimes does for a man.

I pointed to my torn and water-
soaked clothes and conveyed to them
as best I could that I would be grate-
ful for an old suit, but apparently
they were too poor to have more than
they actually needed themselves, and
I rose to go. I had aroused them out
of bed and I knew I ought not to keep
them up longer than was absolutely
necessary.

As I approached the door I got a
glance at myself in a mirror. I was
the awfulest sight I had laid eyes on!
The glimpse I got of myself startled
me almost as much as if I had seen a
dreaded German helmet! My left eye
was fairly well healed by this time
and I was beginning to regain sight
of it, but my face was so haggard and
my beard so long and unkempt that I
looked like Santa Claus on a bat!

As they let me out of the door I
pointed to the opposite direction, to
the one I intended taking and started
off in the direction I had indicated.
Later I changed my course completely
to throw off any possible pursuit.

The next day I was so worn out from
exposure and exhaustion that I threw
away my coat, thinking that the less
weight I had to carry the better it
would be for me, but when night came
I regretted my mistake because the
nights were now getting colder.

I thought at first it would be better for
me to retrace my steps and look for
the coat I had so thoughtlessly dis-
carded, but I decided to go on with-
out it.

I then began to discard everything
that I had in my pocket, finally throw-
ing my wrist watch into a canal. A
wrist-watch does not add much
weight, but when you plod along and
have not eaten for a month it finally
becomes rather heavy. The next
thing I discarded was a pair of flying
mittens.

These mittens I had gotten at Camp
Borden, in Canada, and had become
quite famous, as my friends termed
them "snow shoes." In fact, they
were a ridiculous pair of mittens, but
the best pair I ever had and I really
felt worse when I lost those mittens
than anything else. I could not think
of anybody else ever using them, so I
dug a hole in the mud and buried
them and could not help but laugh
at the thought if my friends could see
me burying my mittens, because they
were a standing joke in Canada, Eng-
land and France.

I had on two shirts and as they were
always both wet and didn't keep me
warm, it was useless to wear both.
One of these was a shirt that I had
bought in France, the other an Amer-
ican army shirt. They were both
khaki and one as apt to give me away
as the other, so I discarded the French
shirt. The American army shirt I
brought back with me to England and
it is still in my possession.

When I escaped from the train I still
had the Bavarian cap of bright red
in my pocket and wore it for many
nights, but I took great care that no
one saw it. It also had proven very
useful when swimming rivers, for I
carried my map and a few other be-
longings in it and I had fully made
up my mind to bring it home as a
souvenir. But the farther I went
the heavier my extra clothing became,
so I was compelled to discard even
the cap. I knew that it would be a
tell-tale mark if I simply threw it
away, so one night after swimming a
river, I dug a hole in the soft mud on
the bank and buried it, too, with con-
siderably less ceremony than my fly-
ing mittens had received perhaps; so
that was the end of my Bavarian hat.

My experience at the Belgian's
house, whetted my appetite for more
food and I figured that what had been
done once could be done again.
Sooner or later, I realized I would
probably approach a Belgian and find
a German instead, but in such a con-
tingency I was determined to meas-
ure my strength against the Hun's if
necessary to effect my escape.

As it was, however, most of the Bel-
gians to whom I applied for food gave
it to me readily enough, and if some
of them refused me it was only be-
cause they feared I might be a spy
or that the Germans would shoot them
if their action were subsequently
found out.

About the fifth day after I had en-
tered Belgium I was spending the day
as usual in a clump of bushes when I
discerned in the distance what ap-
peared to be something hanging on a
line. All day long I strained my eyes
trying to decide what it could be and
arguing with myself that it might be
something that I could add to my in-
adequate wardrobe, but the distance
was so great that I could not identify
it. I had a great fear that before
night came it would probably be re-
moved.

As soon as darkness fell, however, I
crawled out of my hiding place and
worked up to the line and got a pair
of overalls for my industry. The pair
of overalls was the first bit of civil-
ian clothes I had then far picked up
with the exception of a civilian cap
which I had found at the prison and
concealed on my person and which I
still had. The overalls were rather
small and very short, but when I put
them on I found that they hung down
far enough to cover my breeches.

It was perhaps three days later that
I planned to search another house for
further clothes. Entering Belgian
houses at night is anything but a safe
proposition, because their families are
large and sometimes as many as seven
or eight sleep in a single room. The
barn is usually connected with the
house proper, and there was always
the danger of disturbing some dumb

animal even if the inmates of the
house were all sound asleep.

Frequently I took a chance in
searching a back yard at night in the
hope of finding some scraps, but my
success in that direction was so slight
that I soon decided that it wasn't
worth the risk and I continued to
live on raw vegetables that I could
pick with safety in the fields and the
occasional meat that I was able to get
from the Belgian peasants in the day-
time.

Nevertheless I was determined to
get more in the way of clothing and
when night came I picked out a house
that looked as though it might furnish
me with what I wanted. It was a
moonlight night and if I could get in
the barn I would have a fair chance of
finding my way around by the moon-
light which would enter the windows.

The barn adjoined the main part of
the house, but I groped around very
carefully and soon I touched some-
thing hanging on a peg. I didn't
know what it was, but I confiscated
it and carried it out into the fields.
There in the moonlight I examined
my booty and found that it was an old
coat. It was too short for an over-
coat and too long for an ordinary
coat, but nevertheless I made use of
it. It had probably been an overcoat
for the Belgian who had worn it.

Some days later I got a scarf from
a Belgian peasant and with this equip-
ment I was able to conceal my uni-
form entirely.

Later on, however, I decided that it
was too dangerous to keep the uniform
on anyway and when night came I
dug a hole and buried it.

I never realized until I had to part
with it just how much I thought of
that uniform. It had been with me
through hard trials and I felt as if I
were abandoning a friend when I
parted with it. I was tempted to keep
the wings off the tunic, but thought
that would be a dangerous concession
to sentiment in the event that I was
ever captured. It was the only dis-
tinction I had left, as I had given the
Royal Flying Corps badges and the
stars of my rank to the German
flying officers as souvenirs, but I felt
that it was safer to discard it. As
it finally turned out, through all my
subsequent experiences, my escape
would never have been jeopardized
had I kept my uniform but, of course,
I had no idea what was in store for
me.

There was one thing which surprised
me very much as I journeyed through
Belgium and that was the scarcity of
dogs. Apparently most of them had
been taken by the Germans and what
are left are beasts of burden who are
too tired at night to bark or bother
intruders. This was a mighty good
thing for me, for I would certainly
have stirred them up in passing
through back-yards as I sometimes
did when I was making a short cut.

One night as I came out of a yard
it was so pitch dark that I could not
see ten feet ahead of me and I was
right in the back of a little village,
although I did not know it. I crawled
along fearing I might come to a cross-
roads at which there would in all
probability be a German sentry.

My precaution served me in good
stead for had I come out in the main
street of the village and within twenty
feet of me, sitting on some bricks
where they were building a little store,
I could see the dim outline of a Ger-
man spiked helmet!

I could not cross the street and the
only thing to do was to back track.
It meant making a long detour and
losing two hours of precious time and
effort, but there was no help for it,
so I plodded wearily back, cursing
the Huns at every step.

The next night while crossing some
fields I came to a road. It was one of
the main roads of Belgium and was
paved with cobble stones. On these
roads you can hear a wagon or horse
about a mile or two away. I listened
intently before I moved ahead and
hearing nothing concluded that the
way was clear.

As I emerged from the field and got
my first glimpse of the road, I got the
shock of my life! In either direction,

Diagram Showing How O'Brien Lost
Precious Hours by Swimming a Riv-
er and Later Finding That He Was
on the Wrong Side and Had to Swim
Back.

as far as I could see, the road was
lined with German soldiers! What
they were doing in that part of Bel-
gium I did not know, but you can be
mighty sure I didn't spend any time
trying to find out.

Again it was necessary to change
my course and lose a certain amount
of ground, but by this time I had be-
come fairly well reconciled to these
reverses and they did not depress me
as much as they did at first.

At this period of my adventure, if a
day or night passed without its thrill
I began to feel almost disappointed,
but such disappointments were
rather rare.



HUGBO VACUUM CLEANER

Cleaner and Sweeper combined. This
Cleaner in the home lifts the burden
of heavy work from the housewife's
shoulders. \$7.50 to \$9.50.

JACKSON BROS.

One evening as I was about to swim
a canal about two hundred feet wide,
I suddenly noticed about one hundred
yards away a canal boat moored to
the side.

It was at a sort of out-of-the-way
place and I wondered what the canal
boat had stopped for. I crawled up
to see. As I neared the boat five men
were leaving it and I noticed them
cross over into the fields. At a safe
distance I followed them and they had
not gone very far before I saw what
they were after. They were commit-
ting the common but heinous crime of
stealing potatoes!

Without the means to cook them,
potatoes didn't interest me a bit and
I thought that the boat itself would
probably yield me more than the po-
tato patch. Knowing the canal-hands
would probably take their time in the
fields, I climbed up the stern of the
boat leisurely and without any particu-
lar plans to conceal myself. Just as
my head appeared above the stern of
the boat I saw silhouetted against
the sky, the dread outline of a Ger-
man soldier—spiked helmet and all!
A chill ran down my spine as I
dropped to the bank of the canal and
slunk away. Evidently the sentry had
not seen me or, if he had, he had prob-
ably figured that I was one of the
foraging party, but I realized that I
wouldn't pay in future to take any-
thing for granted.

(To be Continued)

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Over Surprise Store
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Office Phone 1 Res. Phone 325
ISHAM L. CUMMINGS
Physician and Surgeon
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T. H. Granger Ed Granger
Phone 259 Phone 477
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Real Estate, Fire and Tornado In-
surance—Farm and City Loans
A share of your patronage is solicited
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EMERALD AND UNDERTAKERS
Auto Ambulance Luggage
115 East Main St., Ada, Okla.
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Open Day and Night

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Justice of the Peace
and Notary Public
Your business solicited, prompt at-
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DENTIST
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DR. C. A. THOMAS
VETERINARY SURGEON
Office at Hospital
Phones:
Office 306. Residence 243

G. T. BLANKENSHIP & CO.
LICENSED EMBALMERS AND FU-
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203 East Main St. Ada, Okla.
Office Phone 692. Res. Phone 657
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COUNTY SURVEYOR
B. F. BATES
Office with County Clerk. Open on
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DOCTORS MORRISON & COOPER
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Consultations and Examinations Free
Phone 85. 113 1-3 W. 12th St.
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NO WAR PRICES AT THIS PLACE
McCOLLEY BARBECUE RESTAU-
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BARBECUE AND SHORT-ORDERS
309 EAST MAIN STREET
ADA, OKLAHOMA
Barbecue at 35 cents and 40 cents a
pound. Bring your Bucket and
get plenty of Gravy

DR. M. J. REMY
Osteopathic Physician
Treats both acute and chronic dis-
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Randolph & Reagel
Merchants, We Give You Quick
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120 West 12th Street

TO-DAY LIBERTY TO-DAY

Ed Brown Presents the

"HONEYMOONERS"



From Out of the Blue

HE COMES TO YOU!
WHO?

Curlyford

DEBS INDICTED FOR DISLOYAL SPEECH

Cleveland, July 1.—Eugene V. Debs, four times candidate for the presidency of the United States, was arrested here today by United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp and Deputy Marshal Charles Boehme as he was about to deliver a socialist address.

The arrest was made on a federal warrant in connection with Debs' speech at the socialist state convention in Canton, Ohio, June 16 last.

The arrest was made on a secret indictment returned yesterday by the federal grand jury. It is understood the indictment contains ten specific counts under section three of the espionage act as amended by the passage of the sedition bill on May 16 last, which provides a penalty of 20 years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$10,000 and costs for each violation.

Debs will be arraigned in federal court tomorrow morning before Judge D. C. Westenhaver, when the matter of bail will be decided. He spent tonight in the Cuyahoga county jail, in the custody of Marshal Lapp.

Debs refused to make any statement regarding his arrest.

Bliss Morton, special agent of the bureau of investigation, department of justice, Federal Agent John F. Swakin and members of the American Protective League have been working on the case since the delivery of the Canton speech.

Debs arrived in Cleveland today to address a socialist gathering. He was taken into custody as he was about to enter the garden where the meeting was held.

Following the announcement of Debs' arrest a defense fund of more than \$1,000 was raised by popular subscription before the meeting ended.

Edwin S. Wertz, United States attorney for the northern district of Ohio, and Assistant Attorneys Joseph B. Breitenstein and F. B. Kavanaugh, will handle the case for the government.

"No man is too big to be held responsible for his acts under the espionage law."

"Mr. Debs was indicted not as a socialist, but as a violator of the law of the United States because of the things he said in his Canton speech," said Assistant Attorney Breitenstein.

In the speech for which he was arrested Debs said America is fighting for plunder.

GOOD PROGRESS IN RECLASSIFYING MEN

(By the Associated Press)

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 1.—Reclassification of Oklahoma's men registered for the draft, and granted deferred classifications, is now well under way, and will be completed for the most part by the middle of the month, according to Major Eugene M. Kerr, of the National Army, assigned to the governor's office here. Major Kerr makes his office with State Adjutant General E. H. Gipson having direct charge of the work of the draft boards.

"I believe there will be a material increase in the Class 1 list, with accretions particularly from among those given deferred classification because of agricultural work," he said. "If we can apply the test, will this tract of land go uncultivated if this young man is taken into the army? and find it will be granting exemption, we will return to Class 1, perhaps, three-fourths of those who have been given deferred classification."

This reclassification of the men will assist us materially in meeting the calls for men for the camps during July.

That Oklahoma draft boards in general favor increasing the age limit for drafting of men, is the conclusion of Major Kerr after interviewing members of all district and local boards—at least one member of each such board.

"I find almost universally that they believe the upper age limit should be 45 years. Some few believe men up to 50 ought to be drafted, but more favor the 45-year limit. Almost universally, too, they are opposed to the taking of men under 21."

U. S. TO TREAT CAPTIVES WELL

Organization Being Perfected for Handling Prisoners.

IN CHARGE OF THE "M. P."

System to be followed by the Provost Marshal General's Department to be Combination of English and French Methods—Prison Camps to be Object Lesson to Enemy in Manner Treatment.

Whatever fate awaits our soldiers who fall prisoners to the Germans; whatever hardships and tortures Karleube or the mines of Rhenishhausen and Ewald have in store for them, a fact with which Fritz may well console himself is the comparative consideration with which the American army will treat him when he greets us with a "kamerad."

While the American scheme for handling prisoners of war is still in the embryo, it may be said to be one of the best that has yet been devised. For months, American army men have been visiting immense prison colonies in Great Britain and throughout France. They studied the systems in use in both countries, and while they have found no pronounced defects in the British system it is undoubtedly the French plan which they will follow closest in preparing the American camps. This, it is explained, is quite natural, as the American government will be dependent on the French for location of the collecting stations, distributing centers and the final quarters for the barracks. The French have three large collecting stations in the interior. It is more than likely that the American forces will be allotted one of these stations for its war prisoners until our own are completed and ready for use.

A Great Experiment. The handling of military prisoners in France has been a gigantic experiment in sociology. For the past three years the French government has been conducting prison camps according to the newest formulae of group alimentations; it treats its prisoners somewhat after the manner of refugees, a population made homeless and hungry by some disaster. This has been repeated over and over again by every one who has come to France since the outbreak of the war. But it cannot be said too often. I have seen during the early days of the war huge concentrations of homeless Belgians on the Dutch border. As the war progressed I made visits to neutral internment camps and saw the living conditions of Russian, Austrian and German soldiers. From what I have seen of French military prison methods I can say that in humane treatment of the prisoner, the good quality of food and the liberty of movement allowed both officers and men no other nation, belligerent or neutral, which has cared for great masses of people during this war has equalled the generosity of France.

"We Americans have had a great deal of experience in sociology—mole, perhaps, than any other nation in the world. We should find it interesting work, applying our vast knowledge and experience to a new and unique phase of social science," said a high army official who has made a thorough study of prison camp methods in Europe. He spoke of the handling of war prisoners as being a real humane problem, and while emphasizing that a war prisoners' camp was not a picnic ground or a health resort, it was at the same time not a black hole for the breeding of diseases and the starving and torturing of human beings, as seemed to be the Prussian idea. I asked him whether he thought reprisals to be a satisfactory means of insuring better treatment for prisoners in Germany, and he answered quickly that America would not and cannot enter into competition with medieval tyranny, German Barbarism.

"French captives in Germany have endured tremendous suffering, have died of tuberculosis and skin diseases and of just plain starvation; the world knows and will long remember the story of that martyrdom. Yet despite such intolerable sufferings of its men and the bitter insults and offensive treatment with which they were coupled, the French government policy has not been one of reprisal or imitation of German method. German pamphleteers were busy several months ago informing the neutrals and their own populations of the terrible hardships in France and Great Britain. Switzerland sent investigators and observers to the French camps and they came home, not merely with reports of their observations but filled with enthusiasm for the system of treatment, the food, sanitary sleeping and living quarters, hours of labor and opportunities for recreation. The men who have found shelter in French camps are quite contented. Aside from the opinion of the neutral observers, the testimony of the prisoners themselves is the best refutation of Germany's allegations. No prisoner has yet been found who complained.

"The American prison camps, combining as they will the best of the British and French systems, are expected to be a great object lesson to the enemy in the humane treatment of prisoners of war. As in the French camps, the broad motto will be a simple one, civilized rather than that of the first

GRANDFATHER AND GRANDSON IN NAVY



On the left is Gaston V. Lowe, twenty years old, who enlisted at Kansas City, Mo., in 1917. He is now on duty at Hampton Roads fleet operating base.

On the right is Adolph L. Lowe, seventy-seven years old, who served in the navy from 1861 to 1865. He reentered the service May 29, 1917, as carpenter's mate.

Adolph L. Lowe, who is sure he is the oldest man serving in the navy, called on Secretary Daniels a few days ago, and was warmly welcomed by the head of the navy department. He left the service half a century ago, after serving through the Civil war, and reentered as carpenter's mate on May 29, 1917.

SAW DEVIL IN RED HAIR

But the Preacher Was Unshaken and Fiercely.

Rev. Frank L. Johnson, pastor of a Pentecostal church at Chico, Cal., saw the red hair of Walter Kemper in his congregation and mistook it for the red challenge flag of the devil.

Grabbing a chair near the pulpit, Rev. Johnson made a wild dash through the crowded pews, crying as he sped:

"There's the devil within a red-haired man. The divine spirit tells me to drive out the sin with force!"

And leaping over or brushing aside all obstructions, human and otherwise, the pastor reached Kemper, and by means of the chair began converting him to the ranks of the blessed.

But Kemper took his turn at seeing red about that time and instead of the devil he made a flank movement and sent an artillery blow into the midst of Rev. Mr. Johnson's front-line trench.

Furniture was pretty well banged up and the rest of the congregation were worse than panic-stricken when the police arrived. Both Johnson and Kemper were arrested and taken before Judge Barnes, who fined them \$10 each.

HAS SIX SUPER-SUBMARINES

Germany's New Boats Have Cruising Radius of 10,000 Miles.

Information received in an official quarter in Washington credits Germany with having completed the construction of six super-submarines of 1,500 to 1,800 tons capacity, with a cruising radius of 10,000 miles, and that six more U-boats of the same design are being rushed toward completion.

Germany has designed the newer submarines, it was said, to be superior to destroyers. It was said that the allied submarines have known for more than three months of the actual construction of these super-submarines, which it is believed, follow on general lines the construction of the continental U-boats, one of which, the Deutschland, visited the United States.

Returned to Gold Mine.

When David B. Weaver, of Saxony, Minn., went to Montana in 1894, he discovered a gold mine. While he and his parents were at work on it, Indians drove them off. Four months ago he went prospecting again and he found the same mine and intends to work it despite his seventy-eight years.

City News

Get it at Owen & May.

Joe Martin and wife visited at Strudford Sunday.

O. H. Merritt and wife are the parents of twin daughters.

C. W. Hardage and wife were passengers to Durant this morning.

Mrs. P. V. Lyons of Oklahoma City is the guest of Mrs. L. A. Braley.

Mrs. Harmon Ebey returned from a visit to Oklahoma City Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Blanche Rushing returned to Coalgate this morning after a visit to Ada friends.

Miss Bettie Wendel of Houston who visited her brother, Ed Wendel and wife, left for home today.

Lee Gilbert, who was hurt by a fall from a telephone pole Friday, left today for the hospital at Sherman.

Born to Paul V. Norrell and wife a son. Mrs. Norrell is at the home of her father, R. P. Price on West 18th.

Ferdie Guin, who is in the quartermaster's department of the army, writes his parents that he has arrived in France.

Gale Statler and family and John Chapman left today for Colorado Springs where they will spend July and August.

A. W. Parker and wife have returned from Kansas City and California. Mr. Parker was in the hospital for some time and underwent an operation.

He smashed the "Kaiser" on the jaw and New York stood up and cheered like mad. Coming to the Liberty next Monday and Tuesday. Prices 25c and 50c.

B. M. Bobbitt accompanied Gale Statler and John Chapman as far as Fort Sill today. After visiting Ben Tolbert and other Ada boys there he will visit his brothers at Camp Bowie.

The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin, has broken all records everywhere, showing to more, paid admissions than The Birth of a Nation. You have a chance to see it at the Liberty next Monday and Tuesday. Prices 25c and 50c.

Mrs. W. Williamson and son, Billie Ed, of Ardmore, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Stewart. Mrs. Williamson is director of athletics and manual training in the Ardmore high school.

O. H. Merritt has resigned his position as assistant postmaster to devote himself to his new business in the auto accessories trade. He spent eight years in the Ada postoffice and has been a polite and efficient employee.

The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin, is remarkable, daring! startling, more powerful than recruiting speeches. A motion picture of the personal life of the German ruler endorsed by congress, press, pulpit and public. At the Liberty next Monday and Tuesday. Prices 25c and 50c.

Ray Phelps and Miss Roberta Watkins, both of Wetumka, were married a few days ago at the home of the groom's parents at McAlester.

Mrs. Phelps is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Watkins and at one time lived at Ada where she has many friends. Mr. Phelps is with them and stationed at Camp Travis.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Morris left today for DeLeon, Texas. Mr. Morris is a class one and expects to be called into service soon, so is going to visit his people at his old home before the call comes to join the colors. However, Mr. and Mrs. Morris will return to Ada before that time and Mrs. Morris will continue her work here while her husband is in the army.

N. C. Hisaw comes back with a stalk of cotton that puts all others brought to the city far in the background. The stalk contains 6 bolls, some of them one-third grown, 2 blooms, and 41 squares. The stalk is perfectly formed, being one main stem and the branches uniform. If Pontotoc county has many acres of cotton covered with stalks of this kind, the farmers ought to make a record yield. Mr. Hisaw lives on Jack Fork, south of Ada.

FOR SALE—3 room house cheap for cash. Call at 331 W. 4th Street. 5-28-21

FOR SALE—Good horse, wagon and harness. Adams Cash Grocery. 7-1-21

FOR SALE—Hammond Typewriter. Complete equipment, fine condition. A Bargain. Inquire at News office. 6-26-21

FOR SALE—New 5 room modern house with 100 ft. lot on E. 14th St. J. G. Winterspoon, Owner. 7-1-21

FOR SALE—Four room house with bath, on South Cherry about 5 blocks from postoffice, good condition, vacant now, modernized, \$1,700.00. Terms. Miss Dobbins. 6-29-21

FOR SALE—5 room modern, new, W. 18th St. \$1950; 6 rooms, new, modern, W. 17th St. \$2250; 4 rooms W. 12th St. \$1000; 3 room W. 24th St. \$700; 6 rooms E. 8th St. This is a good one. Price \$2990; 4 rooms E. 8th St. \$1650; 6 rooms E. 10th St. This is a dandy. Price \$2150. See Clear at Commercial hotel. 6-21-21

Pontotoc Co. Behind in Stamp Drive

Pontotoc county is far behind her quota in the War Savings campaign. Chairman W. C. Duncan reports. Ada is about \$50,000 short and a committee has been appointed to canvass the city and raise the deficit.

Thirty-one school districts outside of Ada have been heard from. Some are over the top but others considerable behind, leaving a deficit of \$6,000 for the list of thirty-one. Every effort will be made to raise the quotas in all of these.

Church of Christ. You are invited to hear Evangelist J. T. Hinds at the Church of Christ this evening at 8:45. Subject, "God's Power to Save." The services will be held in the grove at the Church of Christ, on East Main. Come one and all.

An unusually large congregation was present.

WANT ADS

FOUND—One red pig; owner pay for ad and damages.—318 West 15th. 7-1-21

FOR RENT—New airy front room. Call 872. 7-1-21

FOR RENT—Rooms for light housekeeping. 231 East 14th. 6-27-21

FOR RENT OR SALE—Modern house. Call W. 51. 6-28-21

FOR RENT—Two rooms for light housekeeping. Phone 523 after 6 p.m. 6-10-21

FOR RENT—Room and board, close in.—Mrs. Lon Braley, Phone 334. 6-29-21

FOR RENT—Two office rooms in Aldrich building July 1. Phone 714. 6-27-21

FOR RENT—Unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping East 11th. Phone 872-L. 6-23-21

FOR RENT—July 1st, three furnished rooms. Phone 209. Mrs. G. A. Truitt, 109 East 17th. 7-1-21

FOR RENT—Two large south rooms with meals. 401 14th St. Townsend Ave.—Mrs. J. M. Taylor. 7-1-21

FOR RENT—Rooms for light housekeeping. Also bed rooms. 201 West 13th.—Mrs. E. M. White. 6-2-21

FOR RENT—2 furnished rooms for light housekeeping.—H. A. Sprague, 570 West 15th. Phone 545. 7-1-21

FOR RENT—Modern down town apartments and rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to O. E. Parker. 7-1-21

WANTED

GIRLS WANTED—Ada Steam Laundry Co. 6-27-21

WANTED—Your cleaning and pressing. Miller Bros. 3-1-21

WANTED—A good cook, 2 meals a day. Phone 304. 6-29-21

WANTED—Woman to do general house work. Telephone L. 2 7-1-21

WANTED TO RENT—A 5 or 6 room modern house.—Robert Bradley, Holdenville, Okla. 6-28-21

WANTED—Messenger over 16 with wheel. Opportunity to learn.—Western Union. 6-28-21

WANTED—Five or six room modern house by Aug. 1st. Permanent. No children.—R. L. Weber, Box 538. 7-1-21

WANTED—Second hand meal and cake bags. Will pay ten cents each for good sound bags. Osege Cotton Oil Company. 3-25-21

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—3 room house cheap for cash. Call at 331 W. 4th Street. 5-28-21

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War Saving Stamp

Are Helping to:

**BUILD SHIPS
BUILD AEROPLANES
OUTFIT SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
PROVIDE FOOD AND SUPPLIES
BUILD HOSPITALS**

Do you realize that every dollar you invest in War Savings Stamps is loaned to the Government for the express purpose of winning the War?

Buy War Savings Stamps every week. The Big Day is Friday, June 28th. War Stamps this month, \$4.17. Next Month, \$4.18. We sell War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps.

MOSER'S DEPARTMENT STORE

ADA, OKLAHOMA

NEWS NOTES FROM NATION'S CAPITAL

Washington, D. C., July 1. It looks as if a recess of congress for about thirty days will take place about July 3rd for the purpose of giving the Ways and Means Committee ample time to consider the new tax bill. The president agrees to the proposed recess.

For the present there will be no extension of the draft age to 40 years as the Secretary of War and General March are not in favor of the extension until they can make an investigation requiring possibly 90 days.

The drawing of the draft numbers of the new 21 year old registrants took place in the Senate office building in the same manner as the first drawings.

President Wilson has turned over his beautiful presidential suite of rooms at the Union Station at Washington for the use of a Red Cross canteen for the soldiers, sailors and marines. There will be rest rooms, magazines, writing desks, photographs and piano for the use of the men, and light refreshments and cold drinks will be served.

Styles of shoes and clothing have been sent to the shoe and clothing manufacturers by the war industries board.

The War Risk Insurance Bureau has paid out up to June 10th, \$97,000,000 for allotments and family allowances. It required \$3,200,000 checks to distribute this fund.

Clarence E. Hale of Ada, Okla., is in Washington submitting to the war department plans for an aeroplane that can be safely handled in the event the engine fails to work. He has enlisted the hearty support of congressman McKeown.

Ferris McKeown returned Sunday from Baltimore where he went to study the government trucks. He returned to Camp Bowie Sunday night.

ADA ON WHEATLESS BASIS AT PRESENT

County Food Administrator J. J. Holden states that Ada is now on a strictly wheatless basis and will remain so until some of the new crop is ground and put on the market. Since the threshers are already at work it may not be more than a week or ten days until the situation is relieved. It all depends on the rapidity with which the new crop is marketed.

LIBERTY

Red Brown's Honeymooners, featuring June Alfred, are here and will present one of their best programs this evening. Another notable feature is the pretty chorus. The picture program consists of the drama, Broadway Bill. It is a story of the lights of Broadway and life in the lumber camps of the north centering round a man's regeneration.

ADA TRAIN SCHEDULE

M. K. & T. Railway
East
No. 20 Lv. Daily.....11:15 A. M.
No. 16 Lv. Daily.....10:05 P. M.

West
No. 19 Av. Daily.....4:30 P. M.
No. 15 Av. Daily.....5:00 A. M.

Santa Fe Railway
East
No. 450 Lv. Daily.....4:00 P. M.
No. 446 Av. Daily.....3:50 P. M.

West
No. 449 Lv. Daily.....11:00 A. M.
No. 445 Lv. Daily.....3:05 P. M.

Price Railroad
North
No. 526, Okmulgee Lv., 6:00 A. M.
No. 510, Eastern Ex. Lv. 12:30 P. M.
No. 512 Meteor Lv., 4:35 P. M.

South
No. 511 Meteor Ar., 12:57 P. M.
No. 507 Sherman Ex. Ar. 6:40 P. M.
No. 527 Okmulgee Ar., 8:15 P. M.

FOR OIL AND GAS MEN

Forms for Sale by

THE ADA NEWS

LEASES—Producers Form 80 and Oklahoma Form 2 and other forms.
RELEASE OF OIL AND GAS LEASE—By Individual and Corporation.
Affidavit of Surrender
Assignments, Section plats, Township plats.
County maps—blue prints on canvas.
Full blood Leases from Department of Interior.
Commercial Oilman Leases.
Departmental Oilman Leases.

For Sun Burn and Tan

We suggest your using Nyal's Almond Lotion, and Nyal's Peroxide Cream, with Nyal's Face Powder. This combination leaves the skin Soft—White—Beautiful. Try it.

Ada Drug Co.

Roy Saffarans, Mgr.
Bring us your prescriptions